

IN THE WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Kindly amend the written description as indicated below. A marked-up version of the amended paragraphs of the specification, showing insertions and deletions, is included in Appendix A.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 1 line 3 with:

21
This application is a Continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/641,758 filed August 21, 2000, now U.S. Patent No. 6,458,046, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 4 line 23 with:

22
British Patent No. GB 2337706 A to Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. discloses a multilayer wound golf ball having a dual layer center, both layer being formed from the same materials. The diameter of both center layers are limited, as are the JIS-C hardnesses, and the cover is made from a thermoplastic material.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 11 line 17 with:

23
As used herein, the term "coefficient of restitution" ("COR") for golf balls is defined as the ratio of the rebound velocity to the inbound velocity when balls are fired into a rigid plate. The inbound velocity is understood to be 125 ft/s (38.1 m/s).

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 11 line 20 with:

24
As used herein, the term "substantially free" means less than about 5 weight percent, preferably less than about 3 weight percent, more preferably less than about 1 weight percent, and most preferably less than about 0.01 weight percent.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 18 line 23 with:

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The thickness of the wound layer will typically be not more than about 8 mm, preferably from about 0.9 mm to 8 mm thick. More preferably, the thickness of the wound layer is less than 1 mm.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 26 line 2 with:

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The spin tests conducted on the golf balls of these examples, e.g., Standard Driver Spin, Average Driver Spin, 8-Iron Spin, and V2-Wedge Spin, were conducted under the conditions set forth in Table 2. In order to standardize such spin tests, the testing equipment for each club type was calibrated with a selected commercial ball to obtain a desired spin rate, as demonstrated for each test in Table 2. The Pinnacle Gold® and Tour Balata® golf balls used to calibrate the equipment are available from Acushnet Company of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. These setup conditions were used for testing balls prepared according to the invention and for comparative testing for each club type listed in Tables 3 & 4.

Replace Table 2 on page 26 with:

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Spin test	Calibration Ball	Launch angle	Ball speed	Spin Rate
Standard Driver	Pinnacle Gold®	9.5°	160 mph	3000 rpm
Average Driver	Pinnacle Gold®	10.5°	140 mph	3600 rpm
8-iron	Tour Balata®	18.5°	115 mph	9000 rpm
½ -Wedge	Tour Balata®	32°	52 mph	7200 rpm

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 27 line 16 with:

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Spin ratios of standard or average Driver spin to 8-iron or to 1/2-wedge spin can additionally provide comparison between the golf balls according to the invention and golf balls of different construction. For driver-to-iron or driver-to-wedge ratios, it is particularly desirable that the spin ratio be comparatively low, since lower spin is considered more desirable for a driver and higher spin is considered more desirable for irons and wedges. Several differences in driver-to-iron and driver-to-wedge spin ratios exist between the golf balls according to the invention and selected golf balls of different construction.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 28 line 13 with:

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Example 9 was a multi-layer golf ball with a polybutadiene core having a diameter of about 1.55 inches (39 mm). Disposed over the solid core was a thermoplastic inner cover layer, such that the diameter of the unfinished ball is about 1.62 inches (41 mm). An elastomeric urethane outer cover layer having a Shore D hardness of about 60 was disposed over the thermoplastic inner layer. Example 10 was also a multi-layer golf ball with a polybutadiene core having a diameter of about 1.43 inches (36 mm). Disposed over the solid core was a mantle layer composed of an Estane®/Hytrel® polymer blend, such that the diameter of the unfinished ball was about 1.55 inches (39 mm). A thermoplastic cover layer having a Shore D hardness of about 70 was disposed over the mantle layer. Example 11 was a wound golf ball with a liquid-filled Pebax® center having a diameter of about 1.13 inches (29 mm). A wound layer was disposed over the center, such that the diameter of the ball core was

about 1.58 inches (40 mm). An elastomeric urethane cover layer was disposed over the wound core to form the golf ball of Example 11. Example 12 was also a wound golf ball, but with a liquid-filled rubber center having a diameter of about 1.125 inches (29 mm). A wound layer was disposed over the center such that the diameter of the ball core was about 1.6 inches (41 mm). A synthetic balata cover layer was disposed over the wound core to form the golf ball of Example 12.
